

South Carolina Workforce



TRENDS

August 2009 Issue . . . June 2009 Data

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

How We Use Our Time

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor announced the 2008 results of the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). This annual release of ATUS data focuses on the average amount of time per day in 2008 that individuals worked, did household activities, cared for household children, participated in educational activities, and engaged in leisure and sports activities. It also includes measures of the average time per day spent providing childcare—both as a main activity and while doing other things—for the combined years 2004-08. Among the findings for 2008 were:

- On the days that they worked, employed men worked about 0.9 hour (52 minutes) more than employed women—8.3 versus 7.7 hours.
- On the days that they did household activities, women spent an average of 2.6 hours on these activities, while men spend 2.0 hours.
- On days that they worked, about 1 in 5 employed persons did some or all of their work at home.
- Adults in households without children, spent about 1.4 hours more per day engaged in leisure and sports activities than those with children.

These are some examples of information derived from the survey. While BLS has long produced statistics about the labor market, such as employment, hours, and earnings, the ATUS produces estimates on how Americans spend another criti-



cal resource—their time. The ATUS collects data on the activities people do during the day and how much time they spend doing them.

The possibilities for using ATUS data are extremely broad. This information will provide a context for how work fits into people's lives—showing how people balance leisure and family time with work and other activities, such as childcare and meal preparation—and how time use varies across demographic and labor force groups. Analysts also can make comparisons of time spent in various activities between weekdays and weekends, and researchers are able to track trends in time use.

Data collection for the ATUS first began in January 2003. The survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Labor

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Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. ATUS estimates for 2008 are based on interviews of about 21,700 individuals. Respondents were interviewed and reported their activities for the 24-hour period from 4 a.m. on the day before the interview until 4 a.m. on the day of the interview—their “diary day.” Activities were grouped into categories for analysis.

The “Average Day”

On an “average day” in 2008, people in the U.S. age 15 and over, did work and work-related activities for 3.7 hours, slept 8.6 hours, spent 5.2 hours doing leisure and sports activities, and spent 1.7 hours doing household activities. The remaining 4.8 hours were spent doing a variety of other activities, including eating and drinking, attending school, and shopping. By comparison, an average weekday for persons employed full time on days that they worked included 9.2 hours doing work and work-related activities, 7.6 hours sleeping, 2.9 hours doing leisure and sports activities, and 0.9 hour doing household activities. The remaining 3.4 hours were spent in other activities, such as those described above.

“Average day” measures for the entire population provide a mechanism for seeing the overall distribution of time allocation for society as a whole, but other measures provide additional insights. Many activities typically are not done on a daily basis, and some activities are only done by a subset of the population. For example, only 45% of all persons 15 years and over reported working on an average day, because some were not employed and others were employed but did not work on their diary day. For this reason, some of the analysis that follows uses time-use estimates that are restricted to specific population groups, such as employed persons or adults in households with children.

Working (by Employed Persons)

- Employed persons worked 7.6 hours on average on the days they worked. They worked longer on weekdays than on weekend days—7.9 versus 5.6 hours.



There seems to be a continuous tug-of-war to balance the time one spends on their home life with the time one spends on their work.

- Many more people worked on weekdays than on weekend days. About 83% of employed persons worked on an average weekday, compared with 34% on an average weekend day.
- As noted earlier, on the days they worked, 21% of employed persons did some or all of their work at home, and 86% did some or all of their work at their workplace. Men and women were about equally likely to do some or all of their work at home.
- Multiple jobholders were almost twice as likely to work on an average weekend day, than were single jobholders—59% versus 31%. Multiple jobholders also were much more likely to work at home, than were single jobholders—36% versus 19%.
- Self-employed workers were more likely than wage and salary workers to have done some work at home—55% versus 17%.
- On the days that they worked, 35% of employed people age 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher, did some work at home, compared with only 9% of those with less than a high school diploma.

Household Activities

- On an average day, 83% of women and 64% of men spent some time doing household activities, such as housework, cooking, lawn care, or financial and other household management.



- Twenty percent of men reported doing housework—such as cleaning or doing laundry—compared with 50% of women. About 38% of men did food preparation or cleanup, compared to 66% of women.

Care of Household Children (by Adults in Households with Children) for the period 2004-08

- Adults living in households with children under 6, spent an average of 2.0 hours per day providing primary childcare to children. Adults living in households where the youngest child was between the ages of 6 and 17, spent less than half as much time providing primary childcare to children—0.8 hour (47 minutes) per day. Primary childcare is childcare that is done as a main activity, such as physical care of children and reading to or talking with children.



- On an average weekday, among adults living in households with children under 6, women spent 1.2 hours providing physical care (such as bathing or feeding a child) to children; by contrast, men spent 0.4 hour (25 minutes) providing physical care. On an average weekend day, women provided an hour of physical care to children, while men provided half an hour.
- Adults living in households with children under 13, with at least one child under 6, spent an average of 5.6 hours per day providing secondary childcare—that is, they had at least one child in their care while doing activities other than primary childcare. Secondary childcare provided by adults living in households with children under 6, was most commonly provided while doing leisure activities (2.2 hours) or household activities (1.3 hours).
- Adults living in households with children under 6, spent more time providing primary childcare on an average weekday (2.1 hours) than on an average weekend day (1.7 hours). However, they spent less time providing secondary childcare on weekdays than on weekend days—4.7 versus 7.6 hours.

Leisure Activities

- On an average day in 2008, nearly everyone (96%) age 15 and over reported some sort of leisure activity, such as watching TV, socializing, or exercising. Of those who engaged in leisure activities, men spent more time doing leisure activities (5.7 hours) than did women (5.1 hours).
- Watching TV was the leisure activity that occupied the most time, accounting for about half of leisure time, on average for both men and women. Socializing, such as visiting with friends or attending social events, was the next most common leisure activity, accounting for about three-quarters of an hour per day for both sexes.
- Men were more likely than women to participate in sports, exercise, or recreation on any given day, 21% versus 15%. On the days that they participated, men also spent more time in sports activities than did women, 1.9 versus 1.3 hours.
- On an average day, adults age 75 and over, spent 7.6 hours engaged in leisure activities—more than any other age group; 25- to 44-year-olds spent just over 4 hours engaged in leisure and sports activities—less than other age groups.
- Time spent reading for personal interest and playing games or using a computer for leisure varied greatly by age. Individuals age 75 and over, averaged 1.2 hours of reading per weekend day and 0.3 hour (17 minutes) playing games or using a computer for leisure. Conversely, individuals aged 15 to 19, read for an average of 0.2 hour (10 minutes) per weekend day, while spending 1.0 hour playing games or using a computer for leisure.



- Employed adults living in households with no children under 18, engaged in leisure activities for 4.5 hours per day, nearly an hour more than employed adults living with a child under age 6.

Refer to the BLS Website at <http://www.bls.gov/tus/>

visit our website at www.sces.org/lmi





June 2009

Unemployment rate little changed . . .

The unemployment rate continued to rise, inching up from 9.4% to 9.5%. The number of unemployed persons rose slightly, increasing to 14.7 million in June. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed persons has risen by 7.2 million, and the unemployment rate has grown by 4.6 percentage points. In June, unemployment rates for adult men (10.0%), adult women (7.6%), teenagers (24.0%), whites (8.7%), blacks (14.7%), and Hispanics (12.2%) showed little change.

Regional and State Rates... In June, the Midwest and West reported the highest regional jobless rate, 10.2% each. The Northeast recorded the lowest rate, 8.6%. Three of the four regions registered statistically significant rate changes from the previous month: the Midwest (+0.4%) and the Northeast and South (+0.3% each). Michigan again reported the highest jobless rate, 15.2% in June. (The last state to have an unemployment rate of 15.0% or higher was West Virginia, in March 1984.) The states with the next highest rates were Rhode Island, 12.4%; Oregon, 12.2%; **South Carolina, 12.1%**; Nevada, 12.0%; California, 11.6%; Ohio, 11.1%; and North Carolina, 11.0%. The Nevada, Rhode Island, and South Carolina rates were the highest on record for those states. Florida, at 10.6%, Georgia, at 10.1%, and Delaware, at 8.4%, also posted series highs. North Dakota registered the lowest unemployment rate in June, 4.2%.

Employment Continues Down... Total nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline in June (-467,000). Job losses from April to June averaged 436,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 670,000 per month from November to March. Since the recession began in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 6.5 million. Employment in Manufacturing fell by 136,000 in June, and has declined by 1.9 million during the recession. Motor Vehicles and Parts (-27,000), Fabricated Metal Products (-18,000), Computer and Electronic Products (-16,000), and Machinery (-14,000) continued to lose jobs. Construction decreased by 79,000 jobs, while Mining fell by 8,000. The Professional and Business Services industry declined by 118,000 in June. This industry has shed 1.5 million jobs since an employment peak in December 2007. Within this sector, Temporary Help Services fell by 38,000 in June; this industry has lost 848,000 jobs since the start of the recession. Retail Trade employment edged down in June (-21,000); job losses in Retail Trade have moderated in the past 3 months. Over the month, job losses continued in Automobile Dealerships (-9,000). In June, Financial Activities continued to decline (-27,000). Since the start of the recession, this industry has lost 489,000 jobs. The Information industry lost 21,000 jobs over the month and 187,000 since the start of the recession. Health Care increased by 21,000 in June. Job gains in Health Care have averaged 21,000 per month, thus far in 2009, down from an average of 30,000 per month during 2008.

Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings... In June, average hourly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers on private non-farm payrolls were essentially

unchanged at \$18.53. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 2.7%, while average weekly earnings have increased by only 0.9%, reflecting a decline in the average workweek. The average workweek for production and non-supervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls again edged down by 0.1 hour to 33.0 hours, the lowest level on record for the series, which began in 1964. The manufacturing workweek rose by 0.1 hour to 39.5 hours.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Increases... The Producer Price Index, which measures the cost of a basket of goods and services from the perspective of the seller, rose 1.8% in June, seasonally adjusted. This advance followed increases of 0.2% in May and 0.3% in April. The index for energy goods jumped 6.6% after advancing 2.9% in the prior month, prices for consumer foods increased 1.1% following a 1.6% drop in May, and the index for goods other than foods and energy rose 0.5% in June after edging down 0.1% in the previous month. Movements in the PPI tend to forecast movements in the CPI.

Consumer Prices Up... The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures the average change in prices over time of goods and services from the purchaser's perspective, increased 0.9% in June before seasonal adjustment. Over the last 12 months, the index has fallen 1.4%, as a 25.5% decline in the energy index has more than offset increases of 2.1% in the food index and 1.7% in the index for all items less food and energy.

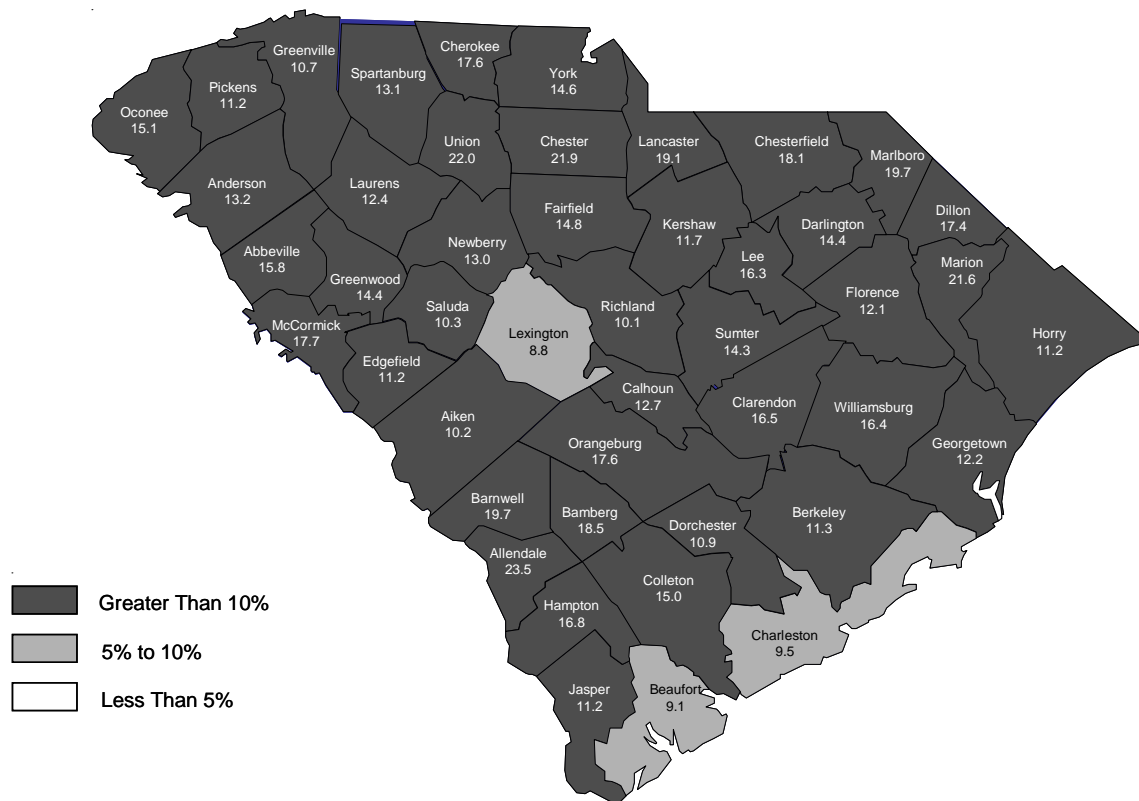
Sources:

- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- U.S. Department of Labor

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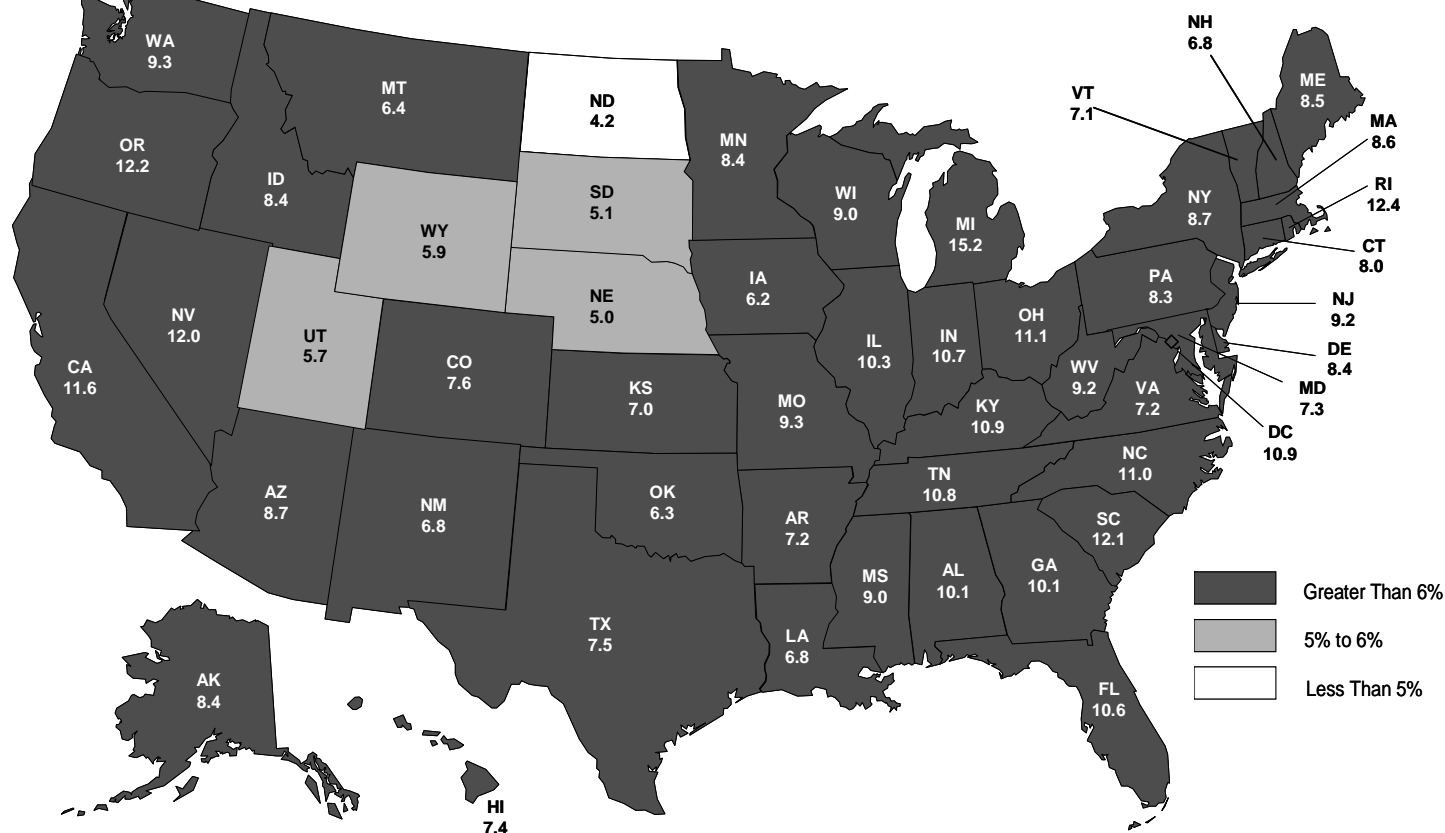
South Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

June 2009 State Unemployment Rate = 12.1%



United States Unemployment Rates by State

June 2009 National Unemployment Rate = 9.5%



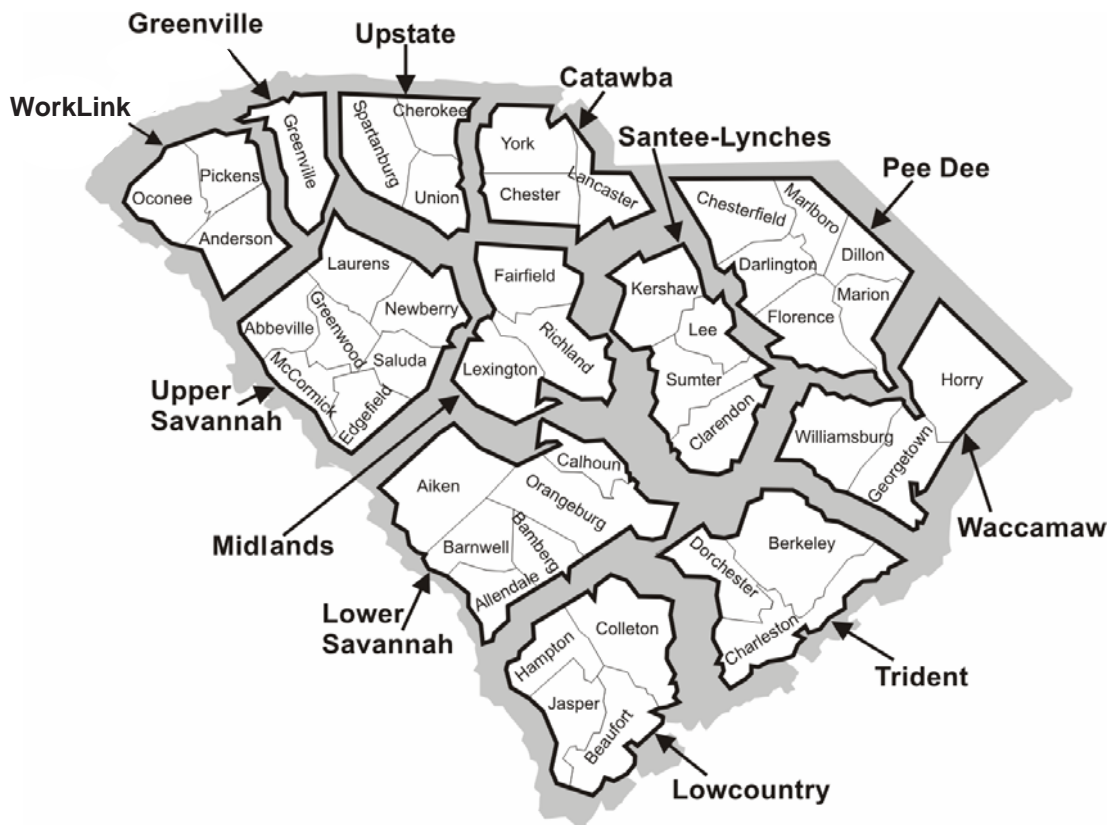
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor Force and Unemployment by County and Metropolitan Area (MA) June 2009

County/MA	Labor Force			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008
Abbeville	11,856	11,734	11,652	1,879	1,754	917	15.8	14.9	7.9
Aiken	77,564	77,367	75,658	7,937	7,776	4,323	10.2	10.1	5.7
Allendale	3,531	3,376	3,375	829	739	544	23.5	21.9	16.1
Anderson MSA	89,027	89,159	86,055	11,761	11,037	5,774	13.2	12.4	6.7
Bamberg	6,444	6,273	6,344	1,191	1,072	699	18.5	17.1	11.0
Barnwell	9,452	9,105	9,035	1,862	1,549	903	19.7	17.0	10.0
Beaufort	63,626	63,277	66,772	5,820	5,328	3,462	9.1	8.4	5.2
Berkeley	82,916	82,272	81,069	9,381	8,739	4,976	11.3	10.6	6.1
Calhoun	7,323	7,254	7,040	933	837	519	12.7	11.5	7.4
Charleston	182,514	180,558	180,434	17,414	15,464	9,591	9.5	8.6	5.3
Cherokee	26,407	26,369	25,757	4,660	4,536	2,177	17.6	17.2	8.5
Chester	16,123	15,998	15,245	3,537	3,392	1,687	21.9	21.2	11.1
Chesterfield	19,734	19,344	18,825	3,575	3,288	1,578	18.1	17.0	8.4
Clarendon	13,058	12,806	12,677	2,160	2,107	1,186	16.5	16.5	9.4
Colleton	17,347	17,041	17,101	2,599	2,418	1,336	15.0	14.2	7.8
Darlington	33,740	33,236	31,782	4,855	4,517	2,696	14.4	13.6	8.5
Dillon	13,535	13,206	13,116	2,358	2,192	1,312	17.4	16.6	10.0
Dorchester	66,308	65,784	64,634	7,201	6,679	3,471	10.9	10.2	5.4
Edgefield	11,421	11,344	11,094	1,277	1,206	702	11.2	10.6	6.3
Fairfield	11,801	11,675	11,534	1,745	1,576	1,271	14.8	13.5	11.0
Florence	67,146	66,229	63,839	8,112	7,532	4,394	12.1	11.4	6.9
Georgetown	31,099	30,635	31,515	3,791	3,653	2,097	12.2	11.9	6.7
Greenville	232,505	231,241	226,784	24,956	23,343	12,002	10.7	10.1	5.3
Greenwood	30,577	30,476	30,901	4,399	4,222	2,203	14.4	13.9	7.1
Hampton	8,032	7,893	7,845	1,348	1,298	696	16.8	16.4	8.9
Horry/Myrtle Beach MSA	139,267	134,787	139,384	15,659	15,266	8,063	11.2	11.3	5.8
Jasper	10,228	10,181	10,578	1,146	1,076	631	11.2	10.6	6.0
Kershaw	31,395	31,328	30,231	3,674	3,488	1,940	11.7	11.1	6.4
Lancaster	30,161	29,992	29,635	5,769	5,518	3,240	19.1	18.4	10.9
Laurens	34,858	34,489	33,880	4,321	3,901	2,279	12.4	11.3	6.7
Lee	8,741	8,483	8,241	1,429	1,337	771	16.3	15.8	9.4
Lexington	136,649	136,121	133,675	11,975	10,913	6,438	8.8	8.0	4.8
McCormick	13,819	13,641	13,049	2,980	2,974	1,598	21.6	21.8	12.2
Marion	12,240	12,048	11,678	2,410	2,364	1,327	19.7	19.6	11.4
Marlboro	3,516	3,491	3,486	621	609	367	17.7	17.4	10.5
Newberry	19,201	18,683	18,909	2,490	2,224	1,349	13.0	11.9	7.1
Oconee	31,642	31,324	30,944	4,780	4,487	2,125	15.1	14.3	6.9
Orangeburg	41,747	40,861	41,313	7,333	6,653	4,302	17.6	16.3	10.4
Pickens	61,281	60,674	59,895	6,864	6,166	3,582	11.2	10.2	6.0
Richland	187,003	185,949	182,912	18,882	17,107	11,334	10.1	9.2	6.2
Saluda	9,513	9,470	9,212	981	901	505	10.3	9.5	5.5
Spartanburg MSA	142,972	142,298	138,335	18,784	17,372	9,649	13.1	12.2	7.0
Sumter MSA	45,189	43,808	43,913	6,475	5,842	3,638	14.3	13.3	8.3
Union	12,772	12,655	12,003	2,810	2,698	1,360	22.0	21.3	11.3
Williamsburg	16,212	15,796	15,819	2,652	2,458	1,535	16.4	15.6	9.7
York	109,384	109,991	107,195	16,012	15,552	7,316	14.6	14.1	6.8
Multi-County MSAs									
Charleston MSA	331,738	328,614	326,137	33,996	30,882	18,038	10.2	9.4	5.5
Columbia MSA	383,684	381,798	374,606	38,190	34,823	22,008	10.0	9.1	5.9
Florence MSA	100,886	99,465	95,621	12,967	12,049	7,090	12.9	12.1	7.4
Greenville MSA	328,643	326,404	320,559	36,141	33,410	17,863	11.0	10.2	5.6
South Carolina*	2,193.7	2,203.1	2,145.8	265.0	263.6	139.7	12.1	12.0	6.5
United States*	154,930	155,080	154,400	14,730	14,510	8,660	9.5	9.4	5.6

*Seasonally adjusted; in thousands

Unemployment Rates by Workforce Investment Area (WIA) June 2009



WIA Areas	June 2009	WIA Areas	June 2009	WIA Areas	June 2009
CATAWBA WIA	16.3	MIDLANDS WIA	9.7	UPPER SAVANNAH WIA	13.2
Chester County	21.9	Fairfield County	14.8	McCormick County	17.7
Lancaster County	19.1	Richland County	10.1	Abbeville County	15.8
York County	14.6	Lexington County	8.8	Greenwood County	14.4
				Newberry County	13.0
		PEE DEE WIA	15.2	Laurens County	12.4
GREENVILLE WIA	10.7	Marion County	21.6	Edgefield County	11.2
Greenville County	10.7	Marlboro County	19.7	Saluda County	10.3
		Chesterfield County	18.1		
		Dillon County	17.4	UPSTATE WIA	14.4
LOWCOUNTRY WIA	11.0	Darlington County	14.4	Union County	22.0
Hampton County	16.8	Florence County	12.1	Cherokee County	17.6
Colleton County	15.0			Spartanburg County	13.1
Jasper County	11.2	SANTEE-LYNCHES WIA	14.0		
Beaufort County	9.1	Clarendon County	16.5	WACCAMAW WIA	11.8
		Lee County	16.3	Williamsburg County	16.4
LOWER SAVANNAH WIA	13.8	Sumter County	14.3	Georgetown County	12.2
Allendale County	23.5	Kershaw County	11.7	Horry County	11.2
Barnwell County	19.7				
Bamberg County	18.5	TRIDENT WIA	10.2	WORKLINK WIA	12.9
Orangeburg County	17.6	Berkeley County	11.3	Oconee County	15.1
Calhoun County	12.7	Dorchester County	10.9	Anderson County	13.2
Aiken County	10.2	Charleston County	9.5	Pickens County	11.2

Statewide Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment June 2009

Industry				Net Change From:	
	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	May 2009	June 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,865,400	1,872,500	1,958,100	-7,100	-92,700
Total Private	1,523,500	1,525,000	1,609,800	-1,500	-86,300
Goods Producing	322,300	325,300	363,100	-3,000	-40,800
Service Providing	1,543,100	1,547,200	1,595,000	-4,100	-51,900
Private Service Providing	1,201,200	1,199,700	1,246,700	1,500	-45,500
Mining & Logging	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
Construction	103,300	104,700	114,200	-1,400	-10,900
Construction of Buildings	26,100	26,800	29,300	-700	-3,200
Heavy & Civil Engineering	14,000	13,900	15,900	100	-1,900
Specialty Trade Contractors	63,200	64,000	69,000	-800	-5,800
Manufacturing	214,800	216,400	244,600	-1,600	-29,800
<i>Durable Goods</i>	118,100	118,700	136,700	-600	-18,600
Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Products	33,300	33,300	33,700	0	-400
Computer & Electronic Products, Electrical Equip., Appliance & Component	17,900	18,000	18,500	-100	-600
Transportation Equipment	30,800	30,800	31,700	0	-900
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>	96,700	97,700	107,900	-1,000	-11,200
Food, Beverage & Tobacco Products	18,800	18,700	19,100	100	-300
Textile Mills, Textile Mills Products & Apparel	22,300	22,400	28,100	-100	-5,800
Petroleum, Coal Products & Chemical	20,300	20,300	21,400	0	-1,100
Plastics & Rubber Products	19,900	20,000	20,500	-100	-600
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	357,000	360,100	375,200	-3,100	-18,200
Wholesale Trade	67,600	66,900	71,500	700	-3,900
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	34,000	33,800	37,800	200	-3,800
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	20,900	20,800	21,100	100	-200
Retail Trade	226,700	230,300	238,800	-3,600	-12,100
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	28,700	28,800	29,700	-100	-1,000
Food & Beverage Stores	43,000	42,800	43,500	200	-500
Health & Personal Care Stores	16,000	15,900	15,700	100	300
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	18,500	18,600	21,800	-100	-3,300
General Merchandise Stores	46,200	46,200	49,900	0	-3,700
Transportation, Warehouse & Utilities	62,700	62,900	64,900	-200	-2,200
Utilities	12,800	12,700	12,800	100	0
Transportation & Warehousing	49,900	50,200	52,100	-300	-2,200
Information	29,900	29,800	29,100	100	800
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	6,800	6,800	6,900	0	-100
Telecommunications	13,500	13,500	13,400	0	100
Financial Activities	103,700	103,800	107,500	-100	-3,800
Finance & Insurance	73,800	74,500	76,100	-700	-2,300
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	34,800	35,000	37,800	-200	-3,000
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	29,900	29,300	31,400	600	-1,500

Note: Due to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics restrictions, some industry employment estimates published in prior years will no longer be available.

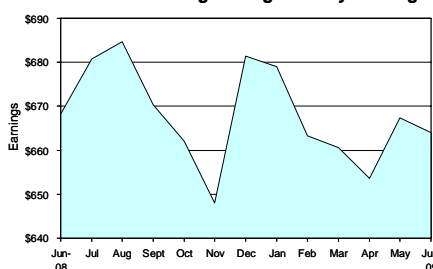
Statewide Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (continued from previous page)

Industry				Net Change From:	
	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	May 2009	June 2008
Professional and Business Services	213,700	212,800	224,700	900	-11,000
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	75,500	75,900	75,900	-400	-400
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	21,000	20,900	20,800	100	200
Management of Companies & Enterprises	15,300	15,500	15,900	-200	-600
Administrative & Support, Waste Mgt. & Remediation Svcs	122,900	121,400	132,900	1,500	-10,000
Administrative & Support Services	108,900	109,100	121,700	-200	-12,800
Employment Services	43,400	43,900	53,300	-500	-9,900
Services to Buildings & Dwellings	34,600	34,000	34,700	600	-100
Educational and Health Services	208,700	208,700	206,300	0	2,400
Health Care & Social Assistance	173,300	172,800	173,400	500	-100
Ambulatory Health Care Services	68,600	69,000	67,600	-400	1,000
Hospitals	43,200	42,900	43,000	300	200
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	36,300	36,200	36,100	100	200
Leisure and Hospitality	214,900	212,800	231,400	2,100	-16,500
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	30,800	31,000	32,400	-200	-1,600
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	25,600	24,600	26,900	1,000	-1,300
Accommodation & Food Services	184,100	181,800	199,000	2,300	-14,900
Accommodation	28,700	28,300	32,700	400	-4,000
Food Services & Drinking Places	155,400	153,500	166,300	1,900	-10,900
Other Services (except Public Administration)	73,300	71,700	72,500	1,600	800
Repair & Maintenance	16,300	16,800	17,500	-500	-1,200
Personal & Laundry Services	18,000	18,100	17,900	-100	100
Total Government	341,900	347,500	348,300	-5,600	-6,400
Federal Government	32,100	32,300	30,500	-200	1,600
State Government	94,100	99,000	97,700	-4,900	-3,600
State Government Education	40,800	44,700	41,800	-3,900	-1,000
Local Government	215,700	216,200	220,100	-500	-4,400
Local Government Education	109,100	111,900	110,000	-2,800	-900

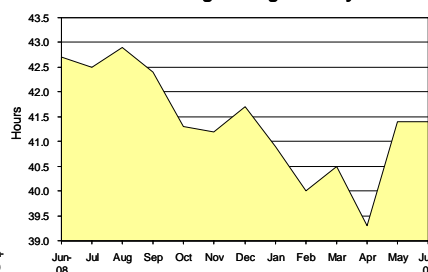
June 2009 Average Hours and Earnings

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings (\$)			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings (\$)		
	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008
Manufacturing	664.06	667.37	668.26	41.4	41.4	42.7	16.04	16.12	15.65
Durable Goods	690.15	691.12	683.65	43.0	42.9	44.8	16.05	16.11	15.26
Nondurable Goods	633.19	640.36	648.00	39.50	39.70	40.0	16.03	16.13	16.20

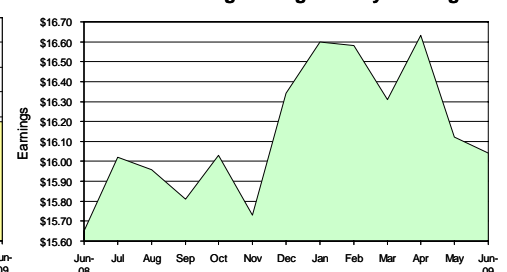
Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings



Manufacturing Average Weekly Hours



Manufacturing Average Hourly Earnings

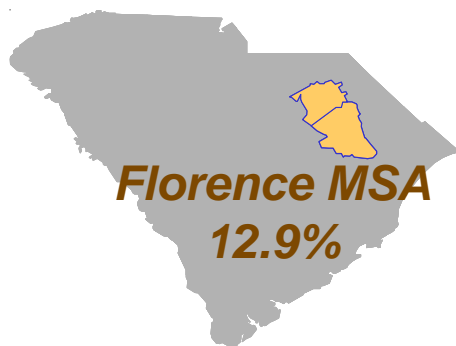


Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas June 2009

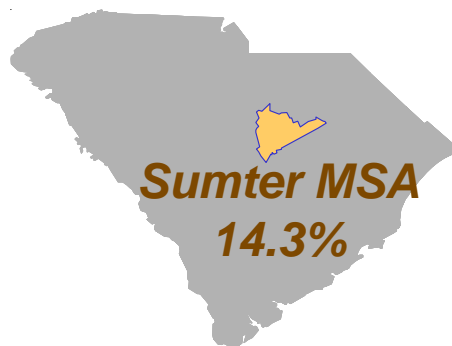
Industry	Florence			Sumter			Myrtle Beach		
	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	87,600	88,100	88,800	35,700	35,200	37,700	125,200	121,500	133,300
Total Private	71,300	71,400	72,100	28,100	27,900	30,400	109,600	105,800	118,000
Goods Producing	15,600	15,700	17,100	9,300	9,400	10,300	12,300	12,400	13,900
Service Providing	72,000	72,400	71,700	26,400	25,800	27,400	112,900	109,100	119,400
Private Service Providing	55,700	55,700	55,000	18,800	18,500	20,100	97,300	93,400	104,100
Manufacturing				6,400	6,400	7,300			
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	16,900	17,000	17,400				26,500	26,300	27,200
Retail Trade							21,900	21,700	22,100
Leisure & Hospitality							37,200	34,400	40,200
Accommodations & Food Services							30,800	28,400	32,700
Food Services & Drinking Places							17,100	15,800	21,400
Total Government	16,300	16,700	16,700	7,600	7,300	7,300	15,600	15,700	15,300
Federal Government	700	800	800	1,300	1,300	1,200	600	600	600
State Government	3,000	3,300	3,300	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,300	3,500	3,200
Local Government	12,600	12,600	12,600	4,700	4,400	4,500	11,700	11,600	11,500

June 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Statistical Areas

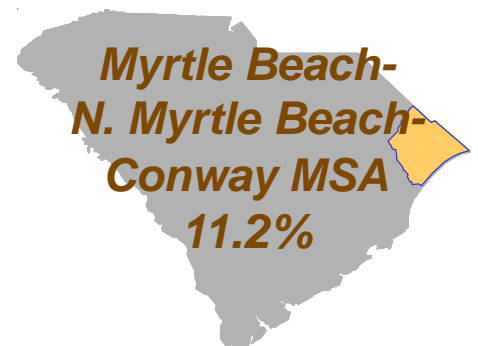
Florence
Darlington County
Florence County



Sumter
Sumter County



**Myrtle Beach-Conway-
North Myrtle Beach**
Horry County



Palmetto Progress . . . News on Job Creation in South Carolina's Economy

Lexington County — Diamond Pet Foods is spending \$3.8 million to expand its Gaston plant. Diamond plans to increase its warehouse storage space and add new equipment for packaging and bulk storage of ingredients. The expansion will add 37 new workers to the company's 100-employee payroll in Gaston. The recession hasn't hurt the pet food business as much as other industries. In fact, the company has been hiring new workers for the past year. Diamond Pet Food's two other facilities, in Missouri and California, are operating at capacity, so the company decided to expand in South Carolina. (*The State*)

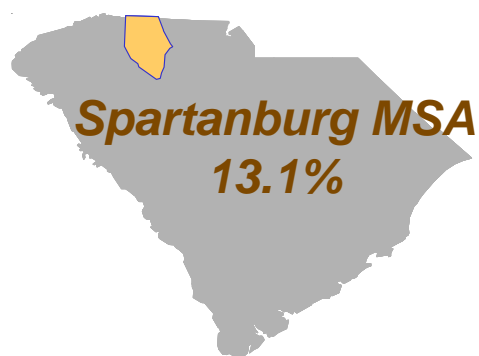
Sumter County — Triumph Apparel Corp., a manufacturer and distributor of women's active wear and dance clothing, announced it would open a distribution center and create 30 new jobs in Sumter by the end of the summer. Perhaps best known for its Danskin apparel line, the New York City-based company is taking over a 67,000-square-foot facility and should be up and running by Aug. 31. Sumter's proximity to Charleston, the nation's fourth busiest container port, and a capable workforce were factors that influenced the company's decision to locate here. (*theitem.com*)

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas June 2009

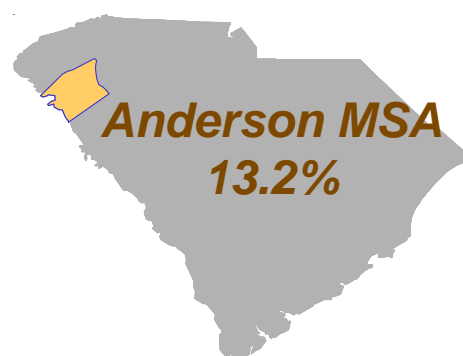
Industry	Spartanburg			Anderson		
	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	124,300	125,600	128,800	61,300	62,500	63,800
Total Private	105,400	106,300	109,700	49,300	50,300	51,700
Goods Producing	31,700	31,800	34,800	15,700	15,800	16,800
Service Providing	92,600	93,800	94,000	45,600	46,700	47,000
Private Service Providing	73,700	74,500	74,900	33,600	34,500	34,900
Manufacturing	25,600	25,700	27,000	12,000	12,000	13,100
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	25,200	25,400	26,900	11,400	11,400	11,800
Retail Trade	13,400	13,600	14,000	8,200	8,200	8,400
Total Government	18,900	19,300	19,100	12,000	12,200	12,100
Federal Government	500	600	500	300	400	300
State Government	3,900	3,900	3,800	2,000	2,100	2,000
Local Government	14,500	14,800	14,800	9,700	9,700	9,800

June 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Spartanburg
Spartanburg County



Anderson
Anderson County



Greenwood County — Up to 185 full-time jobs are expected to follow a digital photo lab expansion inside Fujifilm's U.S. manufacturing complex in Greenwood. Fujifilm USA Inc. announced that the company's 500-acre Greenwood campus would become home to its new state-of-the-art digital print services and fulfillment operation. Because the existing facilities will be modified to accommodate the expansion, the new lab will begin operating this fall, initially producing personal photo gifts for both retail delivery and direct mail to consumers. The Greenwood complex currently makes digital and conventional pre-sensitized printing plates, QuickSnap one-time-use recyclable cameras and color photographic

paper. In recent years Fujifilm consolidated its photo processing operation to better meet the changing needs of its customers in the shift from analog to digital imaging.

Fujifilm USA is a marketing subsidiary of Fujifilm Corp., in Tokyo, Japan. Fujifilm began its South Carolina manufacturing operations in 1988. The Greenwood campus is Fujifilm's largest manufacturing operation in the country and its largest distribution center in the world. (*The Greenville News*)

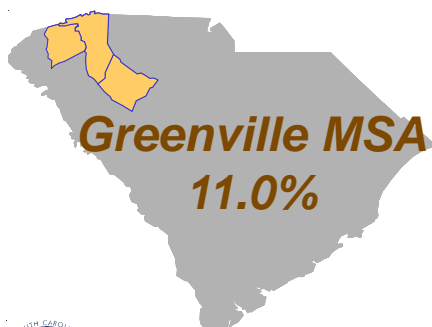
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas June 2009

Industry	Greenville			Columbia			Charleston		
	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	312,100	313,300	322,500	360,000	363,100	367,700	295,600	296,800	305,800
Total Private	267,200	268,500	278,400	280,700	283,100	288,600	237,200	238,000	247,500
Goods Producing	57,100	57,500	61,100	48,800	48,800	51,000	39,600	39,700	42,600
Service Providing	255,000	255,800	261,400	311,200	314,300	316,700	256,000	257,100	263,200
Private Service Providing	210,100	211,000	217,300	231,900	234,300	237,600	197,600	198,300	204,900
Mining, Logging & Construction	16,500	16,600	18,100	19,300	19,300	20,200	18,600	18,700	19,800
Manufacturing	40,600	40,900	43,000	29,500	29,500	30,800	21,000	21,000	22,800
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	61,400	61,800	65,500	65,800	67,400	69,400	55,900	55,900	58,300
Wholesale Trade	14,700	14,600	14,900	16,200	16,100	16,600	8,900	8,800	9,100
Retail Trade	34,600	35,000	37,800	38,500	40,100	41,000	35,000	35,000	36,900
Food & Beverage Stores				6,300	6,300	6,400			
General Merchandise Stores				8,500	8,500	8,900			
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	12,100	12,200	12,800	11,100	11,200	11,800	12,000	12,100	12,300
Information	7,200	7,400	7,100	6,100	6,200	6,100	5,900	6,000	5,700
Financial Activities	15,000	15,000	15,200	30,300	30,100	30,300	13,900	13,900	14,200
Credit Intermediation & Related Act.				7,900	7,900	8,200			
Professional & Business Services	52,400	52,700	55,100	39,100	40,000	41,600	43,400	43,100	43,700
Admin., Supp., Waste Mgt & Rem. Svc.	31,800	31,500	33,600	20,900	20,600	21,900	23,600	23,500	23,600
Educational & Health Services	32,100	32,200	31,800	45,200	45,100	43,600	32,600	32,900	31,600
Health Care & Social Assistance	24,200	24,100	23,300						
Leisure & Hospitality	30,100	29,900	30,500	31,000	31,200	32,500	34,500	35,100	39,700
Accommodations & Food Services							30,800	30,900	34,800
Food Services & Drinking Places				25,000	24,900	26,300	26,800	26,300	27,400
Other Services (except Pub. Adm.)	11,900	12,000	12,100	14,400	14,300	14,100	11,400	11,400	11,700
Total Government	44,900	44,800	44,100	79,300	80,000	79,100	58,400	58,800	58,300
Federal Government	2,200	2,200	2,200	10,400	10,300	9,800	8,700	8,800	8,400
State Government	10,400	10,400	10,200	32,400	32,900	33,600	21,700	21,800	22,200
Local Government	32,300	32,200	31,700	36,500	36,800	35,700	28,000	28,200	27,700

June 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Statistical Areas

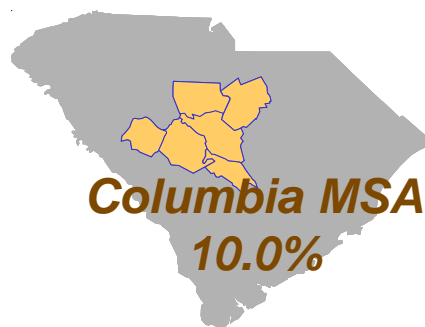
Greenville

Greenville County
Laurens County
Pickens County



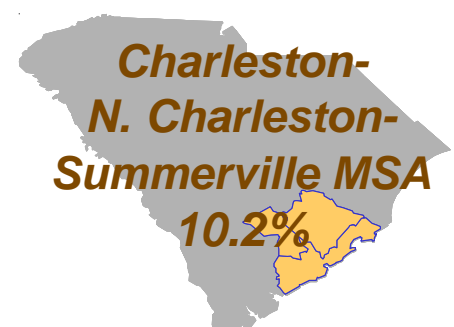
Columbia

Calhoun County
Fairfield County
Kershaw County
Lexington County
Richland County
Saluda County



Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville

Berkeley County
Charleston County
Dorchester County



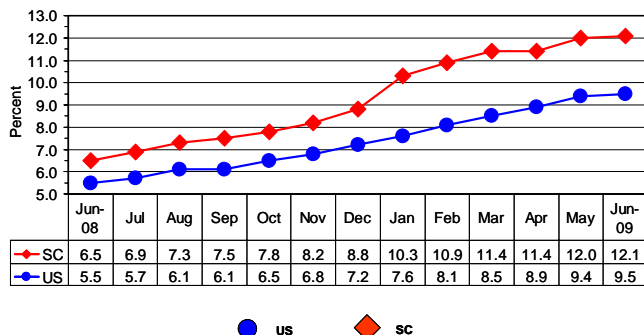
Estimated Number of Manufacturing Production Workers June 2009

Industry	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	Net Change From:	
				May 2009	June 2008
Manufacturing	157,600	158,100	187,600	-500	-30,000
Durable Goods	83,800	84,300	104,600	-500	-20,800
Nondurable Goods	73,800	73,800	83,000	0	-9,200

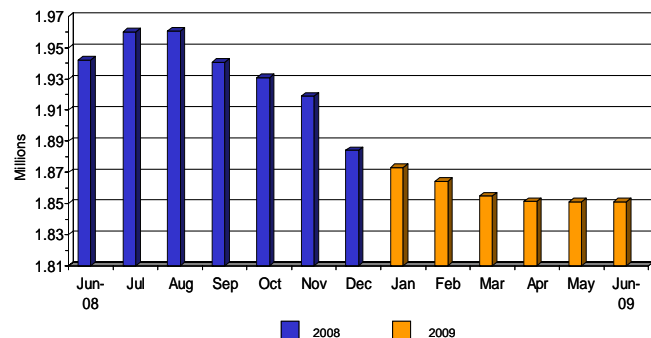
Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment June 2009

Industry	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	Net Change From:	
				May 2009	June 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,851,100	1,851,300	1,942,100	-200	-91,000
Construction	102,400	104,300	113,100	-1,900	-10,700
Manufacturing	213,500	215,500	243,300	-2,000	-29,800
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	356,000	358,200	374,500	-2,200	-18,500
Retail Trade	226,100	228,700	239,000	-2,600	-12,900
Information	29,600	29,600	28,700	0	900
Financial Activities	102,900	103,700	106,300	-800	-3,400
Professional and Business Services	213,000	210,500	224,300	2,500	-11,300
Educational and Health Services	209,500	208,200	207,100	1,300	2,400
Leisure and Hospitality	204,000	204,700	220,300	-700	-16,300
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	28,500	29,600	29,100	-1,100	-600
Accommodation & Food Services	175,500	175,100	191,200	400	-15,700
Other Services	72,000	70,900	71,500	1,100	500
Government	344,000	341,500	348,700	2,500	-4,700
Federal Government	32,000	32,300	30,400	-300	1,600
State Government	96,500	97,900	100,200	-1,400	-3,700
Local Government	215,500	211,300	218,100	4,200	-2,600

**US & SC Unemployment Rates
June 2008 through June 2009**



**SC Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment
June 2008 through June 2009**



The **South Carolina Workforce TRENDS** is a monthly publication of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Department.

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GLOSSARY

Benchmark – A statistical technique applied to annual data to eliminate changes that normally occur during the year, due to sampling error and statistical modeling.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) – BLS is part of the U.S. Department of Labor and functions as the principal data-gathering agency of the federal government in the field of labor economics. BLS collects, processes, analyzes and disseminates data relating to employment, unemployment, the labor force, productivity, prices, family expenditures, wages, industrial relations, and occupational safety and health.

Employment – A count of all persons who worked full or part-time or received pay from a nonagricultural employer for any part of the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. Because this count comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for two different companies would be counted twice. Therefore, nonfarm payroll employment is really a count of the number of jobs, rather than the number of persons employed. Persons may receive pay from a job if they are temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, vacations, or a labor-management dispute. This count is based on where the jobs are located, regardless of where the workers reside, and is sometimes referred to as employment "by place of work." Nonfarm payroll employment data are collected and compiled by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey.

Labor Market Information (LMI) – LMI is a body of knowledge that describes the nature, characteristics, and operation of those mechanisms, institutions, and participants involved in the matching of labor supply with demand. LMI is made up of a variety of economic, social, and demographic information. The information describes current conditions and forecasts conditions at a future date. LMI is comprised of population data, labor force data, occupational data, general economic trends, and career data. LMI information can be used to determine policy and program needs, to allocate resources, and to establish program performance standards.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary

Employment – An estimate of all part- and full-time wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay from the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work.

Seasonal Adjustment – A statistical technique applied to monthly data to eliminate changes that normally occur during the year due to seasonal events, such as changes in the weather, major holidays, shifts in production schedules, harvest times, and the opening and closing of schools.

Unemployment – An estimate of the number of persons who did not have a job, but were available for work and actively seeking work during the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) – The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 provides the framework for a unique national workforce development system designed to meet the needs of both the nation's businesses and the needs of job seekers or those who want to further their careers. South Carolina has 12 Local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIA). The Act requires that each local workforce investment area establish a One-Stop Delivery System including at least one full-service or comprehensive one-stop career center. The full-service one-stop career center must have universal access, including a host of mandatory human services, employment related programs and a partnership, inclusive of each mandatory program that exists in the local community.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept of Labor

TECHNICAL NOTES

South Carolina Workforce Trends is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. All estimates

are projected from a first quarter 2008 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION Statewide Workforce Centers

Abbeville

353 Highway 28 Bypass
Abbeville, SC 29620
(864) 459-5486

Aiken

1571 Richland Avenue, East
Aiken, SC 29802
(803) 641-7640

Anderson

309 West Whitner Street
Anderson, SC 29622
(864) 226-6273

Barnwell

248 Wall Street
Barnwell, SC 29812
(803) 259-7116

Beaufort

164 Castlerock Road
Beaufort, SC 29906
(843) 524-3351

Bennettsville

Highway 9-W Cheraw Hwy
Bennettsville, SC 29512
(843) 479-4081

Camden

205 East DeKalb Street
Camden, SC 29020
(803) 432-5153

Charleston

176 Lockwood Boulevard
Charleston, SC 29403
(843) 953-8400

Chester

764 Wilson Street
Chester, SC 29706
(803) 377-8147

Clinton

18 Hazel Drive
Clinton, SC 29325
(864) 833-0142

Coastal

200-A Victory Lane
Conway, SC 29526
(843) 234-9675

Columbia

700 Taylor Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 737-5627

Florence

1558 West Evans Street
Florence, SC 29501
(843) 669-4271

Gaffney

133 Wilmac Road
Gaffney, SC 29342
(864) 489-3112

Georgetown

2704 Highmarket Street
Georgetown, SC 29442
(843) 546-8581

Greenville

706 Pendleton Street
Greenville, SC 29602
(864) 242-3531

Greenwood

519 Monument Street
Greenwood, SC 29648
(864) 223-1681

Hampton

12 Walnut Street
Hampton, SC 29924
(803) 943-3291

Hartsville

1319 South Fourth Street
Hartsville, SC 29551
(843) 332-1554

Kingstree

530 Martin Luther King Jr.
Kingstree, SC 29556
(843) 354-7436

Lancaster

705 North White Street
Lancaster, SC 29720
(803) 285-6966

Lexington

714 South Lake Drive,
Suite 140
Lexington, SC 29071
(803) 359-6131

Liberty

317 Summit Drive
Liberty, SC 29657
(864) 843-9512

Marion

2413 East Highway 76
Marion, SC 29571
(843) 423-6900

Moncks Corner

107 East Main Street
Moncks Corner, SC 29461
(843) 761-4400

Myrtle Beach

Magnolia Town Centre
Suite 144
9714 North Kings Highway
Myrtle Beach, SC 29572
(843) 839-5900

Newberry

833 Main Street
Newberry, SC 29108
(803) 276-2110

Orangeburg

1804 Joe S. Jeffords Highway
Orangeburg, SC 29116
(803) 534-3336

Ridgeland

7774 West Main Street
Ridgeland, SC 29936
(843) 726-3750

Rock Hill

1228 Fincher Road
Rock Hill, SC 29731
(803) 328-3881

Seneca

11091 Radio Station Road
Seneca, SC 29679
(864) 882-5638

Spartanburg

364 South Church Street (ES)
440 South Church Street (UI)
Spartanburg, SC 29304
(864) 573-7525 ES
(864) 573-7231 UI

Summerville

2885 West 5th North Street
Summerville, SC 29484
(843) 821-0695

Sumter

29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, SC 29151
(803) 773-7359

Union

440 Duncan Highway
Union, SC 29379
(864) 427-5672

Walterboro

101 Mable T. Willis Blvd
Walterboro, SC 29488
(843) 538-8980

Winnsboro

1009 Kincaid Bridge Road
Winnsboro, SC 29180
(803) 635-2292



Sites of Interest on the Internet

SC Employment Security Commission

www.sces.org

SC Labor Market Information

www.sces.org/lmi

SC Government

www.sc.gov

Federal Jobs

www.fedworld.gov

Career Voyages

www.careervoyages.gov

Job Bank USA

www.jobbankusa.com

Career One-Stop

www.careeronestop.org

Career Builder

www.careerbuilder.com

Job Fair Info

www.jobexpo.com
www.cfgcareerfaairs.com

Teaching Jobs

www.k-12jobs.com

Former Military

militarytransitiontimes.com
www.acap.army.mil

Jobs for Women

www.womenforhire.com

Hispanic Alliance & Career Enhancement

www.hace-usa.org

This issue reflects labor market information for JUNE 2009, the most current data available.

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August 2009

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Labor Market Information
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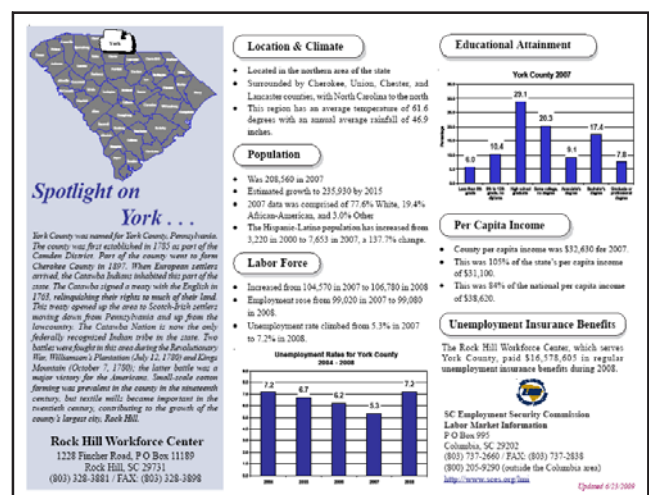
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Labor Market Information Announces New County Spotlights on our Website!

The SC Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information (LMI) Department produces a County Spotlight for each county in South Carolina.

The County Spotlights include the following information:

- County History
- Local Workforce Center Information
- Location & Climate
- Population
- Labor Force
- Educational Attainment
- Per Capita Income
- Unemployment Insurance Benefits



Printable versions of the County Spotlights can be found on the LMI website at www.sces.org/lmi/Spotlights/index.asp